

KING GEORGE BEGS FASTER RECRUITING

Brings Home to Nation Gravity
of Present Military
Situation.

"MORE MEN, YET MORE,"
ARE NEEDED, HE SAYS

Declares End of War Is Not Yet in
Sight and Urges Greater
Effort.



KING GEORGE.

LONDON, October 23.—The appeal issued by King George to aid the East of Derby's recruiting campaign, as a first effort to obtain the required men for military service without recourse to compulsion, is framed in a tone bringing home to the nation the extreme gravity of its military position, and the frankness of the appeal in this respect is emphasized in the editorial columns of the newspapers today.

King George in his appeal asks his subjects to come forward voluntarily and aid Great Britain in her fight against the Germanic allies. "More men and yet more," the monarch says, "are wanted to keep my armies in the field and through them to secure victory and an enduring peace."

Appeal of the King.
The message of the king follows:
"To my people: At this grave moment in the struggle between my people and the highly organized enemy who has transgressed the laws of nations and changed the ordinance that binds civilized Europe together, I appeal to you.

"I rejoice in my empire's effort, and I feel pride in the voluntary response from my subjects all over the world who have sacrificed home and fortune and life itself in order that another generation of my people may live in peace and that their ancestors and mine have built. I ask you to make good these sacrifices.

End Not in Sight.
"The end is not in sight. More men, and yet more, are wanted to keep my armies in the field and through them to secure victory and an enduring peace. In ancient days the darkest moment has ever produced in men of our race the sternest resolve. I ask you, men of all classes, to come forward voluntarily and take your share in these efforts.

In freely responding to my appeal you will be giving your support to our brothers who for long months have been upheld by Great Britain's past traditions and the glory of her arms."

Darkest Moment Reigns.
The telegraph says that the king's words are charged with "dignity and earnestness of lofty purpose." Let there be no illusions; the present is the darkest moment since the war began."

The telegraph also protests against what it terms the cabal against the king and the agitation to substitute a dictator for war council, and expressed the hope that the king's appeal will have the effect of suspending these tactics.

The Times, in an editorial on what it calls "the king's stern, stirring appeal," says it is estimated that between 5,000 and 35,000 men per week are required, and demands that the government put an end to the "unpleasantly by definitely prescribing some test number whereby the Earl of Derby's scheme must eventually be held to have succeeded or failed.

Most of the other London morning papers comment on the strikingly frank character of the king's appeal and the urgency of the situation which produced it.

Baron Wimborne, lord lieutenant of Ireland, has placed himself at the head of the movement in Ireland by assuming the position of director general for recruiting and by appointing and organizing committees.

**KAISER TRUSTS IN GOD
FOR VICTORY IN WAR**

AMSTERDAM, via London, October 23.—Emperor William, replying to the congratulations extended by the King of Bavaria on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Hohenzollern government, telegraphs:

"Although it is painful to me after my long reign of peace to be obliged to take up arms in defense of the freedom and honor of the fatherland, I, with your majesty and all German princes, confidently trust that God, the Lord, will continue in support of just cause and grant us and our loyal allies a victorious issue of the fight which has begun against us."

"Not a Single Dissatisfied Customer"
"Home Comfort"
In Winter Is More Enjoyable With a Detroit Heating System.

Why?
Because our hot-water heating system prevents your home from becoming too warm in winter and too cold in summer. It costs nothing. Free estimates cheerfully given.

INSTALL ONE NOW.
Our price for this wonderful system is no damage to your walls or ceilings. Let us urge you to investigate at once. It costs nothing. Free estimates cheerfully given.

Detroit Heating Co.,
No. 703 Fifteenth St.
Second Floor. Phone Main 703.
"Ask the People We Have Worked For"

Those Refusing to Aid Military Activities Sentenced to Prison, According to Reports.

LONDON, October 23.—The Antwerp correspondent of the Telegraf, according to a dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Amsterdam, says that Belgian workmen are being forced to perform military work. The dispatch follows:

"A report from various districts agree that workmen are building a new front behind the Scheldt, to provide for the eventualities of the Germans being obliged to retreat. That they already are preparing for such a possibility is gathered by a proclamation issued at Brussels, according to which all ex-soldiers, former members of the civil guard and all men of military age were summoned to report themselves to the military authorities. The summons were arrested and sent to an unknown destination."

The telegraph says it has received information from Brussels that ninety-four Belgians have been sentenced to terms of two months to five years for refusing to work for the Germans.

Belgians Now Forced to Assist Germans

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In the Champagne district also strong reconnoitering parties of the enemy, supported by the firing of shells which irritated the eyes and produced suffocation, endeavored to force the positions in the vicinity of Butte de Taux. These parties were everywhere repulsed and virtually destroyed by the fire of our infantry and machine guns.

On the front in Lorraine French troops have been placed in a hand-to-hand conflict, occupied a trench held by the enemy at a point near the village of Lorraine and between Leintrey and Gondrexon and Améoncourt and Reillon.

The night passed in relative calm on the remainder of the front.

The French statement of last night reads:

In Belgium, in the environs of Lombarzyde, while the German artillery was shelling our trenches we instantly repulsed our position for an attack by scattering by our fire the enemy's forces which were concentrating in the neighborhood of our trenches.

Our artillery, on the other hand, has shelled very effectively during the day the German trenches and communications between the Aves and the Oise.

In Champagne and the Argonne we have mastered by the fire from our batteries the cannonade directed by the enemy against our positions in the neighborhood of Taux, Massey, La Harazee and Le Four de Paris.

Nothing of importance has been reported on the remainder of the front. The Belgian official communication says that calm prevails along the line in Belgium.

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On the southern front of Lake Boginskole our troops progressed at some points toward the west. German counter attacks were launched several times, but in many cases they were repulsed, with heavy losses, simply by the well sustained fire of our troops.

A violent counter attack of the village of Douki, west of the village of Postav, ended in the taking of this village by our troops.

Southeast of Baranovitchi our troops, fighting, crossed to the west bank of the upper Sara and occupied the heights opposite the village of Mazouki, taking in the course of the fighting 20 officers and 1,500 men and 3 machine guns.

On the left bank of the Styx the fighting continues.

According to later information, the number of prisoners taken in the different districts in this region has increased to 67 officers and 2,925 men.

On the remainder of the front, more to the south, and in Galicia nothing of importance has been reported, with the exception of fighting to our advantage near Nowo Alexiniec, and more to the south, near the village of Khorax.

On the Caucasian front on the 20th, in the coast region southeast of Khopa and on the bank of the Tchoruk and north of Lake Tortum there were engagements between our cavalry and Hamidian Kurdish cavalry, which was supported in sectors by infantry.

Near the village of Ekrech the Hamidian cavalry, in spite of the receipt of reinforcements, was thrown back toward the -hopal region. On the north and south shores of Lake Van near the village of Artich and Vatan, there were advance guard actions. On the remainder of the front there is no change.

SERBIAN STATEMENT.
NISH, October 20, via Paris, October 23 (delayed in transmission).

The Bulgarians commenced hostilities, without a previous declaration of war, on the basis of August 15, in the morning, they attacked our positions at Kitka and Koritima, penetrating a kilometer into our territory. On the 11th they attacked our position at Wande Livade and were repulsed. They attacked and took a position at Pisan Boukka, which we retook in the course of the night, and they tried attacks, without result, on some of our positions near the passage of Kadi Boghaz.

On the 10th, at 1 o'clock in the morning, attacks supported by artillery were pronounced along the whole frontier. The attacks continued on the 11th and in the direction of Kadi Boghaz the Bulgarians penetrated four kilometers into our territory. From Zieno Bratko enemy attacks attacked two trains on the railway from Prabhovo to Zatchar.

The Bulgarian government declared war only after having succeeded in occupying by surprise the following points along the frontier: Egnagavatz, Krva, Planka, Golitsa, Kamen, Bosovik, Detchani, Gladanatz, Tarni, Vrhovina, Gnlva, Devobair and Bogaditza.

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On the 16th of October a combat occurred in the valley of Bregahitza, in the direction of Palanka and Vlassina. There was fierce fighting near Zatchar, around Svinik, which was taken and retaken. The enemy left 300 dead.

On the 17th there was nothing to report on the eastern front. On the northern front on the 17th the fighting in the direction of the Morava, on the line Melakina-Usipavica-Tolmno continued. On the 18th nothing of importance occurred. On the 18th we retook Gradchika Tchuka, west of Charbanovatz.

Enemy attacks are in progress at Reglive, south of Negotin, and near Krilivo Selo. South of Vlassina and Blato fierce fighting is going on.

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At the head of the Rienz our troops have advanced at the same time along the heights of the range of Monte Cristalla, reaching the rugged crest of Rauchkofel, and by the plain which extends toward Scherdbach, taking enemy trenches and making some prisoners.

In the Fella valley raids by our detachments inflicted serious damage on the enemy defenses and enabled us to capture several machine guns. The enemy has been burned to the ground. In the valley of Selsa strong bodies of the enemy have been

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